

266 BC

Conquest of the Gauls to the
Rhine

colonists each, and they grew by drawing in settlers from the Italian populations about them. They are notable in three respects: - (a.) They were a chief instrument in Romanizing Italy in language and institutions. Inscriptions show that they copied the Roman city constitution, even to such names as consuls and tribunes. (b.) From a military point of view, like the Roman colonies, they were garrisons, protecting the distant parts of the peninsula against revolt or invasion. An enemy could rarely assail their walls successfully; and he was rash indeed to pass on, leaving them to fall upon his rear. (c.) Politically, they added a new element of elasticity to the rigid system of citizenship common in ancient states. They formed a link between full citizen and permanent subjects.

266BC-264BC

ROMAN STATE

THE SUBJECTS

THREE CLASSES OF SUBJECTS. - Rome was not ready yet to give up the idea of a city state yet; and so beyond a certain limit, all new acquisitions of territory were necessarily reduced to some form of subjection.

Outside the Roman state was subject-Italy, in three main classes, LATIN, COLONIES, PREFECTURES, AND "ALLIES".

THE LATIN COLONIES - Highest in privilege among the subjects stood the Latins. This name did not apply now to old Latin towns (nearly all of which had become municipia), but a new kind of

Colonies sent out by Rome after 338 BC, far beyond Latium. These colonists were not granted citizenship, as were the ROMAN COLONIES, but only the LATIN RICULT, based on the rights enjoyed by the towns of the Latin CONFEDERACY under the ancient alliance with Rome. That is, their citizens had the private rights of Romans, and they might acquire full public rights also, but become Roman citizens in all respects, by removing to Rome and enrolling in one of the tribes. At first this removal was permitted to any member of a Latin colony who left a son in his own city to represent him; but in the later colonies the privilege was restricted to those who had held some magistracy in the colony. In local affairs, like the Roman colonies and the municipia, the Latin colonies had full self-government.

The poorer, landless citizens of Rome could well afford the slight sacrifice of citizenship that came from joining a Latin colony, in return for the gain they secured as the aristocracy of a new settlement. There were 35 Latin colonies in Italy before the Carthaginian invasion. They numbered originally from 300 to 6,000 male.

A town so annexed to the Roman state was called a municipium. Like a Roman colony, the inhabitants of a municipium managed their own local affairs, and, by coming to Rome, they could vote in the Assembly of the Tribes upon all Roman and imperial questions. They had also all the other rights of citizens. The municipia and the colonies differed in the matter of origin.

The municipia represent a political advance - a new contribution to empire-making. Rome by 266 BC had a "citizen" body five times as large as Athens ever had. Later, Rome extended the principle of municipia to distant parts of Italy, and finally even more widely.

266-264 BC

ROMAN STATE

Classes of Citizens - The majority of Roman citizens did not live at Rome. Large parts of Latium and Etruria and Campania had become "suburbs" of Rome (although in the midst even of these districts there were many subject communities); and other towns of Roman citizens were found in distant parts of Italy.

Indeed, partly because of difference in place of residence, the citizens fall into three classes;

- (1) the inhabitants of Rome itself
- (2) members of Roman colonies

(3) Members of Roman municipia

COLONIES - From an early date Rome had colonies of her citizens about the central city as military posts. The colonists and their descendants kept all the rights of citizens. Each colony had control over its local affairs in an Assembly of its own; but in order to vote upon matters that concerned the state the colonists had to come to Rome at the meeting of the Assembly there. This, of course, was usually impossible. Representatives of government had not been evolved out; and hence it was not possible for all the people of a large state to have an equal opportunity to attend meetings of the Assembly and to take part in political affairs.

MUNICIPAL - While Rome ruled parts of her conquests as subject communities there were also many conquered towns which she incorporated into the state in full equality. This had become the case with most of the Latin cities, with the Sabine towns, and with some other communities.

266-264 BC

ROMAN STATE

ORGANIZATION IN "TRIBES" - To suit the expansion of the state, the 21 Roman "tribes" were increased gradually to 35 - four in the city, the rest in adjoining districts. At first there was real division of territory, and a man changed his "tribe" if he changed his residence. At the point we have reached, however, this was no longer true. A man, once enrolled in a given tribe, remained a member, no matter where he lived, and his son after him; and as new communities were given citizenship, they were enrolled in the old 35 tribes - sometimes whole new municipia,

for apart in the same tribe. Each tribe kept its one vote in the Assembly.

PRIVILEGES AND BURDENS OF CITIZENS - Rome & her citizens owned directly $\frac{1}{3}$ of land of Italy. All Roman citizens, too, had certain valued rights, as follows -

(a) PRIVATE RIGHTS: (1) the right to acquire property, with the protection of the Roman law, in any of Rome's possessions and (2) the right of intermarriage in any Roman or subject community.

(b) PUBLIC RIGHTS: (1) the right to participate in the assembly of the tribes; (2) the right to hold any office; and (3) the right to appeal to the Assembly if condemned to death or to bodily punishment.

In return for these privileges, the citizens furnished half the army of Italy and paid all the direct taxes.

3. LATIN COLONIES: private rights of Roman citizens, and possibility of acquiring full citizenship.
4. "ALLIES"; local self-government and Roman protection; lightly burdened, but no Roman rights.
5. PREFECTURES; no self-government.

266-264 BCE

ROMAN STATE

THE CLASS OF PREFECTURES was the least enviable, but it was very small. It consisted of 3 or 4 conquered towns, too deep offenders to warrant them in asking either the "Latin right" or "alliance". Apparently, they were all old municipia, which had been degraded to punishment for rebellion. They bore all the burdens of Roman citizenship, and some of them had part of the private rights; but they had no self-government. Alone of all cities in Italy, they had their local government administered for them by prefects sent out from Rome.

THE ITALIAN "ALLIES" - most numerous of all the inhabitants of Italy, stood the mass of subject Greeks, Italians, and Etruscans, under the general name of Italian Allies. These cities ranked in privilege next to the Latin colonies; but among themselves they differed greatly in condition. Each one was bound to Rome by its separate treaty, and these treaties varied widely. Some of the "Allies" however, had either the private or public rights of Romans and they were isolated jealously one from another; but in general they bore few burdens and enjoyed local self-government and Roman protection.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE GRADATIONS OF ITALIAN COMMUNITIES AND THE WAY IN WHICH ONE CLASS MERGED INTO ANOTHER

1. ROME

2. ROMAN COLONIES
AND MUNICIPIA

} Full rights, but able to exercise political power only by coming to Rome to the Assembly.

266-267 AC

ROME AND HER SUBJECTS: SUMMARY

ADVANTAGES AND RESTRICTIONS OF THE SUBJECTS — No one of the "subject cities" (Latin colony, municipium or prefecture) had any one of the three great rights of making war, concluding treaties, or coining money. With the exception of the small class of prefectures, they did retain nearly complete self-government in other matters. Each kept its own Assembly, Senate, and magistrates; and, in general, each retained its own law and custom. They paid no tribute, except to provide

their small share of troops for war.

Then when Rome refused to confer citizenship, she did, with rare insight and magnanimity, lessen burdens and leave local freedom.

At the same time she bestowed order, tranquillity, and prosperity. The calamities of great wars strike our imagination, but they cause infinitely less suffering than the everlasting petty wars of neighbors, with pillage and slaughter diffused everywhere. Roman supremacy put a stop to these endless and wasting feuds. Moreover, so far as Italy was concerned, the field of conflict, even in Rome's great wars, was thenceforth to be mostly beyond her borders.

over more distant conquests. The whole Italian stock had become consolidated under a leading city. In form, and to a great degree in fact, Italy was a confederacy; but it was a confederacy with all the connecting lines radiating from Rome - a confederacy under a Queen-city. The allies had no connection with each other except through the head city. Even the physical ties - the famous roads that marked her dominion and strengthened it - "all led to Rome."

266-264 BC ROME AND HER SUBJECTS

ROME'S POLICY - The citizens enrolled in the 35 Roman tribes were the rulers of Italy. None others possessed any of the imperial power. They, or their officers, decided upon war and peace, made treaties, issued the only coinage permitted, and fixed the number of soldiers which the subject cities must furnish for war.

It should be noted that there are two phases of the Roman genius for rule - one admirable and the other mean but effective

(a) INCORPORATION & TOLERANCE. Rome grew strong first by a wise and generous incorporation of her conquests. With this strength, she won wide physical victories. And over her subjects she won also spiritual dominion by her intelligence, justice, and firmness, and especially by a marvelous toleration for local customs and rights.

(b) JEALOUSY AND ISOLATION. At the same time, Rome strictly isolated the subject communities from one another. She dissolved all tribal confederacies; she took skillful advantage of the spirit of inferiority that she had created among her dependents to foment jealousies and to play off one class of communities against another. Within each city, she set class against class, on the whole forming an aristocratic organization. In politics as in war, the policy of her statesmen was "DIVIDE & CONQUER".

Thus Rome combined the imperial system of Athens (with improvements) with phases of that of Sparta. The general result was admirable. The rule of Rome in Italy was not an absolutism, as it was to be later.

266BE

Rome was mistress of all Italy.

266BC

Rome conquered that part of Cisalpine Gaul which lay south of the Po river.

Italy now contained some 5,000,000 people, more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of these (some 1,400,000) were Roman citizens. The rest were subjects outside the Roman state. These figures do not include slaves; but there were not yet many slaves in Italy.

266BC

CALABRIA conquered by Romans

266-262 BC

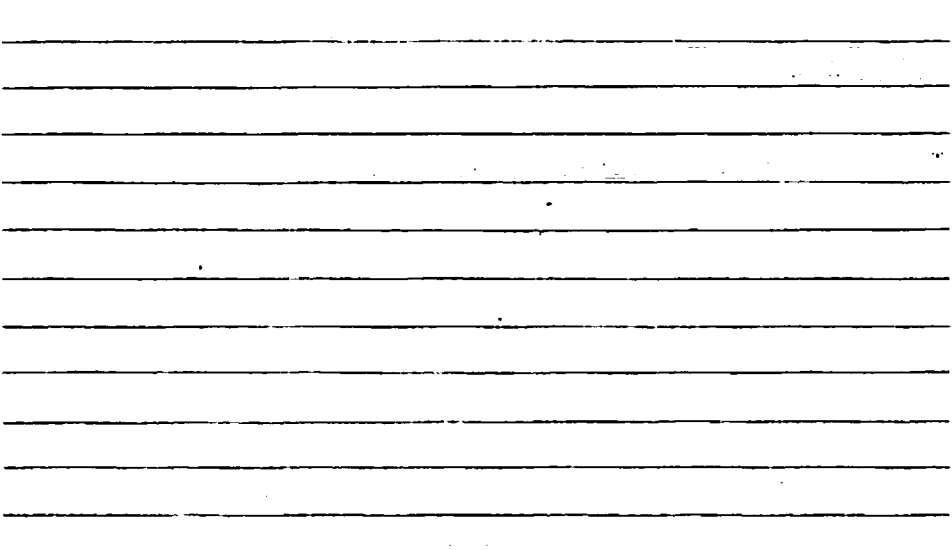
CITREMONIDEAN WAR

Conflict between confederation of
Greek cities and King ANTIGONUS
II (320? - 239 BC)

Antigonus captured Athens
and restored Macedonian
state 262 BC.

266 BC

Rome mistress of all Italy



Qin had the same customs as the
Rong and Di complained an
official of the neighboring state
of Wei in 266 BC.

Continuing "I know nothing
about traditional mores, proper
relationships, and virtuous
conduct.

266-261 BC

CHREMONIDEAN WAR